

lately no crime, and hence no need for penitentiaries. Their individual efforts procure raiment, food, and shelter, yet they share readily with one another should any one need help, —not with reluctant and niggardly charity as in alms-houses, nor with the lofty scorn bestowed upon the beggars of modern civilization.

Their food is derived from seals and beluga whales, and from small fish, which

turn the stomach of a starving white man.

The majority of the Eskimos — men and women alike — wear a dress (parka) made of many squirrel skins (about seventy) patched together, with the tails and legs hanging in tassels all over the garment. In shape it is very much like a night gown, reaching below the knees. It has a fur collar. The cap is made of some kind of fur. Their boots are hand sewed from hair-



VILLAGE AT LAKE ELAKNAGAK

after drying without salt are placed in rough boxes (caches) elevated from the ground about six feet to protect them from ravenous dogs. The boxes are covered with moss and turf to keep out the rain. These people are fond of salmon which are buried whole (without removing the entrails) in the frozen ground, and exhumed in the winter. In appearance they look as when placed in the ground. They do not smell bad, but their taste tempts none other than the native palate, —one mouthful would

seal skin. A truthful description can but attest to their uncleanness of person. The raiment of squirrel skins is worn without change until it literally falls from their bodies. Still they are not more filthy than whites in similar destitution.

The village of Kanulik, one of the largest, and typical of them all, is situated on a low hill on the north bank of the Nushagak, about forty miles from the mouth. Except the fish caches nothing is visible of the village on the surface but a slightly